

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 11]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1819.

[Vol. VIII.]

Published, every Saturday, by JONATHAN ELLIOT, at five dollars per annum—payable in advance.

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EDITOR'S CABINET.

Since our last number, the country has been presented with an exhibit of the National Finances for the quarter ending on the 1st of July, through the medium of the George town Messenger. We believe a similar account for the previous quarter, (from Jan. to April) was also introduced to the public, some time back, through the same channel. Though we are, on the whole, pleased to be made acquainted occasionally with the state of the treasury in the interim before the annual report is submitted to Congress, yet we should regret to find these statements create any future embarrassment or contradiction, from their being put together prematurely. A statesman, tenacious of his reputation, is always cautious in permitting his arrangements to be partially submitted, when, from the very nature of the subject, a view of the whole ground cannot be taken, owing to a state of fluctuation generally attendant on money concerns, and that often baffle the most accomplished calculators. Disappointments in such cases are doubly mortifying, and always accompanied with more vehement reproach and dissatisfaction, than on an ordinary occasion, where expectations are not raised to an extravagant height.

That part of the article relating to the payment of the Louisiana stock, discloses many facts relating to the time and manner of its liquidation, very proper to be known at this time, as some politicians have taxed the Secretary of the Treasury, on erroneous information, with seizing an unpropitious moment for discharging a portion of it; whereas it is asserted that he is merely acting in conformity to the provisions of the law, that makes its redemption imperative, without regarding the state of the treasury, or the embarrassment of the times. We refer our readers to the article at large, in page 170.

The following extract is from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst. commenting on the article, referred to in the preceding remarks:

"The great pinch upon the revenue will be felt during the next year. The duties on foreign goods are on credit. The custom house bonds for salt, wines, and spirits, are on a different term of credit from other articles.—The bonds for other goods generally, run as follows: If from Europe, at 8, 10 and 12 months; if from the West Indies, at 6 and 9 months; from the East Indies; at 8, 10, and 13. Those for the last spring importations from Europe, (say 1st May last) will not be due before January, March and May next.—For the importations this fall, (say 1st September) they will not come round before May July and September next. But the importations of last spring were smaller than usual; and those of this fall will be reduced (some say 4th, others 1-3d) in consequence of the orders last spring being on a smaller scale from the embarrassed state of the times. Some estimate the revenue will fall short during the next year from 8 to 10 millions of dollars. It becomes then the duty of the general government:

"1. To retrench such expenses as can be safely spared.

"2. To reduce all such salaries and wages (to whose reduction there is no constitutional impediment) which were raised in those latter days when money was depreciated.—Money being worth more now than before, less of it will answer for the compensation of our officers.

3. To make as few permanent contracts at present prices; for our circulating medium is still depreciating, and few articles have descended to their proper level of price.

4. The appropriation of \$10,000,000, which goes annually to the extinguishment of the public debt, is probably more than will be required.

The price of our public stock is now "above the price limited by law"—and there will not probably be stock enough to redeem or to purchase at these limited rates; to absorb the \$10,000,000. But, after allowing for these retrenchments, it is probable that there will be a deficit, which must be supplied either by loans, an issue of treasury notes, or by internal taxes. We regret this necessity on account of the treasury, but rejoice on account of the country: The reduction of foreign importations is the strongest evidence of the returning spirit of economy, which is so essentially to contribute to relieve our embarrassments, and purify our morals."

AGRICULTURE.

From the Darien Gazette, 23d inst.

SUGAR CULTIVATION.

SUGAR CANE.—From the variation of the seasons for several years past, and the aptitude of cane, in high situations, to droop or shrivel during a continuance of dry weather, the cultivation of the plant in Georgia is considered by many as a lottery in which two or three blanks to a prize are usually drawn; and the remark, it must be admitted, is partially correct. Cane frequently fails on high ground; last year the labor expended on it, where the soil is elevated and artificial irrigation could not be commanded, may, with truth be said to have been thrown away; but the plant, being partly aquatic, thrives extremely well on tide land swamp, where it seems to set the elements at defiance, and is a perpetual mine of wealth to the cultivator. Numerous evidences might be adduced to establish these assertions, but we shall confine ourselves to one.—Last year when the high grounds appeared as if they had been brushed with a besom of fire, and cane on them scarcely yielded seed for the ensuing season. Potosi, a river-swamp plantation, in sight of this city, and owned by Major Jacob Wood, produced a crop of cane equal to any grown in the most fertile parts of Jamaica. Four hundred gallons of juice were gotten from each acre, and fifty cents given for the syrup per gallon at the landing, eight or ten cents less than the Savannah price of molasses at that time.—The present crop is much superior. We last week examined it in person, and were considerably surprised as well as pleased to find it so forward and promising, the plants averaging upwards of ten feet and generally jointing. As early as the 1st inst. some them, we have since learnt, had ten joints.

With a view of conveying some idea of the relative production of cane compared with rice and cotton, we have made some inquiries, to which answers have been given by several experienced planters, all agreeing on the principal points. We shall therefore take Potosi, for the standard of our present remarks.—On it are cultivated 150 acres of rice, near 70 of cane, 50 of sea-island cotton.—Though some squares of the rice are the finest we have ever seen, let it be moderately estimated at two barrels to the acre; and the cotton, being laden with fruit, which is forced to open early in the fall by overflowing the roots, must yield at least two hundred weight on an average. Twenty acres of the cane being intended for seed to plant 100 acres next spring, the remaining 50, taking last year as gauge, will afford per acre, four hogshheads

of syrup, each containing 100 gallons. Allowing now the rice to be considerably more productive than the estimate we have given, say at 2½ barrels to the acre, and \$20 to the minimum price, the number would be 375 bls. and the value

10,000lbs. S. I. cotton at 37½ cts. lb. \$7,500
3,750

Fifty acres of cane, yielding 20,000 }
gallons, each at 50 cents, \$1,50
10,000

Leaving a difference only of \$1,250

It appears that the cultivation of sugar-cane is almost thrice as profitable as that of rice and cotton, the two grand staples of our country.

In this statement of the crop, we believe that exaggeration has been avoided especially as relates to the cane, but should any one entertain doubts, the plantation being in sight and easy of access, he may examine for himself and draw his own conclusions. We have made it with no other view than to excite inquiry into the peculiar character of the rich and extensive lands of the Altamaha, vast quantities of which will remain in a state of nature, whilst thousands of persons are emigrating from this and the adjoining states to Alabama and elsewhere, but who (we think) would find it more to their advantage to set their negroes to work on the tide land swamps of Glynn and McIntosh counties where the annual labor of a slave would on the lower circulation, net three hundred dollars, as we understand that a hand here can tend as much cane as either corn or cotton. As to the durability of these lands, we can only say, that a square at Potosi, on which cane had been planted five years, looked as well as any in the field.

The following state of the stock of the cotton market is from a London paper of the 8th of July last, but subsequent accounts give a more encouraging prospect, and hold out a hope of a speedy increase in demand and price.

COTTON. The actual stock now on hand of Cotton in the ports of Great Britain, on the 19th June, were 460,000 bales, and fully equal to the consumption and export of a year of brisk trade. As large quantities had not arrived, and remain for exportation in the U. S. it is presumed that in January, when the new will arrive, a full one year's supply will be on hand—besides if the demand for cotton goods from other countries, has diminished in the same proportion as from the United States, what a gloomy prospect is presented to our southern brethren for the sale of this principal article.

ANTIQUITIES OF MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, July 19. In removing the earth which composed an ancient mound in one of the streets of Marietta, on the margin of the plain, near the fortifications, several curious articles were discovered, the latter part of June last. They appear to have been buried with the body of the person to whose memory this mound was erected.

Lying immediately over, or on the forehead of the body, were found three large circular bosses or ornaments for a sword belt, or a buckle; they are composed of copper, overlaid with a thick plate of silver. The fronts of them are slightly convex, with a depression, like a cup in the centre, and measure two inches and quarter, across the face of each. On the back side, opposite the depressed portion, is a copper rivet, or nail, around which are two separate plates, by which they were fastened to the leather. Two small pieces of the leather were found lying between the plates of one of the bosses, they resemble the skin of an old mummy, and seemed to have been preserved by the salts of the copper. The plates of copper are nearly reduced to an oxide, or rust. The silver looks quite black, but is not much corroded, and on rubbing it becomes quite brilliant. Two of these are yet entire; the third one is so much wasted, that it dropped in pieces on removing it from the earth. Around the rivet of one of them is a small quantity of flax or hemp in a tolerable state of preservation. Near the side of the body, was found a plate of Silver which appears to have been the upper part of a sword scabbard; it is six inches in breadth, and weighs one ounce; it has no ornaments or figures; but has three longitudinal ridges, which probably correspond with the edges or ridges of the sword—it seems to have been fastened to the scabbard by three or four rivets, the holes of which yet remains in silver.

Two or three broken pieces of a copper tube, were also found, filled with iron rust. These pieces from their appearance, composed the lower end of the scabbard, near the point of the sword. No sign of the sword itself was discovered except the appearance of rust above mentioned.

Near the feet, was found a piece of copper weighing three ounces. From its shape it appears to have been used as a plumb, or for an ornament, as near one of the ends is a circular crease, or groove, for tying a thread; it is round, two inches and an half in length, one inch in diameter at the centre, and half an inch at each end. It is composed of plates or pieces of native copper, pounded together; and in the cracks between the pieces, are stuck several pieces of silver; one nearly the size of a four-penny piece, or half a dime. This copper ornament was covered with a coat of green rust, and is considerably corroded. A piece of red ochre or paint, and a piece of iron ore, which has the appearance of having been partially vitrified, or melted, were also found. The ore is about the specific gravity of pure iron.

The body of the person here buried, was laid on the surface of the earth, with his face upwards, and his feet pointing to the N. East, and head to the S. West. From the appearance of several pieces of charcoal, and bits of partially burnt fossil coal, and the black colour of the earth, it would seem that the funeral obsequies had been celebrated by fire; and while the ashes were yet hot and smoking, a circle of thin flat stones, had been laid around and over the body. The circular covering is about eight

feet in diameter, and the stones yet look black, as is stained by fire and smoke. This circle of stones seem to have been a nucleus on which the mound was formed, as immediately over them is heaped the common earth of the adjacent plain, composed of a clayey sand and coarse gravel. This mound must originally have been about 10 feet high, and 30 feet in diameter at its base. At the time of opening it, the height was six feet, and diameter between 30 and 40. The bones were much decayed and many of them crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. From the length of some of them it is supposed the person was about six feet in height.

Nothing unusual was discovered in their form, except that those of the skull were uncommonly thick. The situation of the mound on high ground, near the margin of the plain and the porous quality of the earth, are admirably calculated to preserve any perishable substance from the certain decay which would attend it in many other situations. To these circumstances, is attributed the tolerable state of preservation in which several of the articles above described were found, after laying in the earth for several centuries. We say centuries, from the fact that trees were found growing on those ancient works, whose ages were ascertained to amount to between four and five hundred years each, by counting the concentric circles in the stumps after the trees were cut down; and on the ground beside them were other trees in a state of decay that appeared to have fallen from old age.

But from what we see of their works, they must have had some acquaintance with the arts and science. They have left us perfect specimens of circles, squares, octagons, and parallel lines, on a grand and noble scale. And unless it can be proved that they had intercourse with Asia or Europe, we now see that they possessed the art of working in metals.

N. B. The above described articles are in the possession of Doct. Hildreth, and can be seen by any one desirous of viewing them.—*American Friend.*

THE SEA SERPENT.

A letter, dated Brookline, Aug. 19, addressed to Col. J. H. Perkins, and signed Saml. Cabot, contains the following minute particulars of the sea-serpent, which seems to give a pretty good idea of its length:—My first object was the head, which I satisfied myself was serpent shaped—it was elevated about two feet from the water, and he depressed it gradually till within six or eight inches, as he moved along. I could always see under his chin, which appeared to hollow underneath, or to curve downward. His motion was at that time very slow along the beach inclining toward the shore; he at first moved his head from side to side as if to look about him. I did not see his eyes, though I have no doubt I could have seen them if I had thought to attend to this. His bunches appeared to me not altogether uniform in size, and as he moved along some appeared to be depressed, and others brought above the surface, though I could not perceive any motion in them. My next object was to ascertain his length. For this purpose I directed my eye to several whale boats at about the same distance, one of which was beyond him, and by comparing the relative length, I calculated that the distance from the animal's head to the last protuberance I had noticed, would be equal to about five of those boats. I felt persuaded by this examined that he could not be less than 80 feet long.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN BROOKS,

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the legislature of this commonwealth, passed on the nineteenth day of June last, entitled "An act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts," proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," it is amongst other things provided, "That the inhabitants of the several towns, districts, and plantations in the District of Maine, qualified to vote for governor or senators, should assemble in regular meeting, to be notified by warrants of the proper officers, on the fourth Monday of July, then next, and in open meeting give their votes on this question," "Is it expedient that the District of Maine shall become a separate and independent state, upon the terms and conditions provided in the act aforesaid?" And whereas provision is made by said act for the due return of the votes so given, both for and against the measure, into the office of the secretary of this commonwealth; on or before the fourth Monday of August, then next, and for the opening, examining and counting said votes by the governor and council: And whereas it is further provided in said act, that as soon after the said fourth Monday of August, as the state of said votes could be ascertained, the governor should by public proclamation, make known the result, by declaring the number of votes appearing in favor of the separation of said district as aforesaid, and the number of votes appearing against it; and in case the number of votes for the measure should exceed the number of votes against it by fifteen hundred, that the governor should, in his said proclamation, call upon the people of said district to choose delegates to meet in convention, for the purposes expressed, and in the manner prescribed in said act.

Now, therefore, I, John Brooks, governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby declare and make known, to all whom it may concern, that upon a careful examination in manner aforesaid, of all the votes for and against said measure, duly and legally returned into the secretary's office, conformably to said act, it appears that the whole number of votes given in favor of the separation of said district, as aforesaid, was seventeen thousand and ninety-one and that the whole number of votes against it was seven thousand one hundred and thirty-two: And inasmuch as the number of votes for said measure exceeds the number of votes against it by fifteen hundred, and upwards, I do hereby, by virtue of the authority given, and pursuant to the requisitions contained in said act, call upon the inhabitants of the several towns and districts now entitled to send one or more representatives to the general court, and all other incorporated towns in said District of Maine to assemble in towns meeting in their respective towns, on the third Monday of September next, to be notified by warrant of the selectmen, and elect one or more delegates, (not exceeding the number of representatives, which each town is now entitled to, each town, however, to be at liberty to elect one) to meet delegates from other towns within the said district in convention, at the court house in Portland, in the county of Cumberland, on the second Monday of October next, for the purpose of forming a constitution, or

form of government, for the said district, and for other purposes expressed in said act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the commonwealth, at Boston, this twenty fourth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and nineteen; and in the forty fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor.

JOHN BROOKS.

ALDEN BRADFORD, Secretary of Commonwealth.

" 'Twas from philosophy man learned to tame
The soil, by plenty to intemperance fed.
Lo! from the echoing axe, and thundering flame,
Poison and Plague, and yelling rage are fled.
The waters, bursting from their slimy bed,
Bring health and melody to every vale:
And from the breezy main, and mountain's head,
Ceres and Flora, to the sunny dale,
To fan their glowing charms, come the fluttering
gale." *Beattie's Minstrel.*

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIC
In July 1819 and 1818

	1819			1818		
	High st.	Lowest.	Mean for the month	High st.	Lowest.	Mean for the month.
Wooster,	86	62	76 83	92	70	77 99
Marietta,	88	62	72 25			
Chillicothe,	94	62	76 50	103	63	78 53
Cincinnati,	91	58	74 12	94	62	76 87
Shawaneetown,	9	69	86 96			
Huntsville,	90	66	80 74	90	71	80 75
Cahawba,	94	74	85 29			
Savannah,	94	68	78 08	111	72	85 88
Mobile,	88	76	80 77			
Monroe, or Ouachita,	92	65	79 10			

These ten positions are on an area of about eleven degrees of longitude, and ten of latitude.

The gentlemen who keep the Meteorologic Registers notice the temperature—the winds—and the weather, in the morning, at 2 P. M. and at evening. Whatever contributes to a correct physical history of the extensive domain of the United States merits attention; and, if these observations be continued for only half a century, they will be of very great value. In a short time I shall be able to ascertain the quantity of rain falling monthly at each place of observation. Though the United States include no mines of gold or silver, yet, as a theatre for the exhibition of human virtue and happiness, they are of greater intrinsic value than the regions of New Spain, with all their rich mines. The Alleghany Ridge is the parent of almost all the rivers and streams which flow between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, the Mexican Gulf and the great Northern Lakes. While this ridge exists, our labor in the field will be profitable; and freemen, who know that gold follows the plough, will not envy the possessors of Mexico or Peru. J. M.

General Land Office, Sept. 6, 1819.

THE FRIENDS' (Quakers) YEARLY EPISTLE

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth month, to the 28th of the same, inclusive, 1819

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

We have renewed cause of thankfulness to "the Father of mercies and God of all comfort," [2 Cor. i. 3.] for having permitted us to be again sensible that we are under his protecting care. His love and his ancient goodness have not been withheld from us in this our annual assembly; and under a fresh persuasion that He is still graciously willing to do us good, we invite all our dear friends to offer their hearts to his disposal. In the wilderness of this life, dangers assail us on every hand: but if we look with entire reliance unto Christ the great Head of the Church, he will lead us safely along; he will protect us from being entangled by the briars and thorns; he will shield us from the sun, and from the storm; he will permit us to know his voice, and to distinguish it from the voice of the stranger; and humbly to believe that we are of that "one fold," [John x. 16.] of which he is the everlasting Shepherd—that he will give unto us eternal life, and that none shall pluck us out of his hand. [verse 28.] How inviting are these truths! how animating are these assurances!

But this attainment is to be ours, only as we look in faith unto Him who declared, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me" [Luke x. 23.] To deny ourselves, and to take up the cross, are duties which we desire earnestly to press upon all. If we seek for divine aid that this may become the daily engagement of our lives, we shall be induced to make a narrow scrutiny into our thoughts, and into the motives which influence our conduct. Frequent self-examination will convince us that we are frail, and unworthy of the Lord's mercies. A conviction of our own weakness and transgressions will make us fearful of speaking of the errors of others; and tend to restrain us from tale-bearing and detraction. At the same time, divine love operating on our hearts, and begetting there the love of our neighbour, will constrain us to offer a word of counsel, in a way most calculated to produce the desired effect on such as we deem deficient in moral or religious duty.

Precious and very desirable is a humble, contrite, teachable state of mind, in which the earnest prayer is raised, that we may live in the love and fear of our great Creator, and in all things walk acceptably before Him. Oh! that all may be kept in the low valley of humility, where the dew remains long; where they will know the Lord to be "as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest." [Isa. xxxii. 2.] Here preservation is witnessed within the holy inclosure; here we are guarded against the snares which beset those who would make haste to be rich. How safe, how necessary it is, for the humble Christian to set out well; to watch against the first temptation to covet great things! Sweet is the condition of the grateful mind: sweet is a state of contentment and of daily dependence on the Lord.

The amount of the sufferings of our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, as reported to this meet-

ing, is upwards of fifteen thousand six hundred pounds. A very small proportion of these has been incurred for military purposes, whilst the remainder has arisen from the support of our Christian testimony against the payment of tithes, and other demands of an ecclesiastical nature.

We have received an epistle from our dear friends in Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly Meetings in America. It is satisfactory to find that in several parts of that continent, friends are alive to the rights and interests of the natives of Africa and their descendants resident among them; and are endeavouring, by the establishment of schools, to promote the education of their offspring. Their attempts also, to introduce the benefits of civilized life among the native inhabitants of the wilderness, continue to be steady and persevering; and to be marked in some parts by a cheering degree of success. We are also glad to learn the favourable result of an application to the government of the U. States, to secure to some of these natives a title to their lands, previously to an intended subdivision of this property, in order to its being transmitted by legal inheritance.

The continuance of the blessing of peace to this nation has warmed our hearts with gratitude. Our refusal to bear arms is not only a testimony against the violence and cruelty of war, but against a confidence in what is emphatically termed in scripture, the "arm of flesh;" [2 Chron. xxxii. 8.] it is a testimony to the weakness and gentleness of Christ, and a resignation to suffer, in reliance on the power, the goodness, the protection, and the providence of the Almighty. Let us, even now, seek to have our trust so firmly fixed on this unfailling source of help, that if our faith should be ever put to the test, we may have ground to look with humble confidence to Him in whom we have believed.

Dear Friends, if we are quickened by the power of the Son of God, we shall not be idle spectators in the world, nor indolent occupiers of the talents with which we are intrusted; and, however varied our allotments may be, each will see that he has duties, and very important duties to fulfil, in this state of existence. We shall, however, find that it becomes the pious Christian to wait to know his exertions for the good of others regulated and sanctified by the spirit of his Lord. We shall seek to be preserved from suffering by the friendship and intercourse of the world; and we shall see the necessity of continued watchfulness, that neither our own minds, nor those of our tender offspring, may be drawn aside from the simplicity and purity of the Truth as it is in Jesus. Our early predecessors received this Truth by conviction; they made great sacrifices to obtain an establishment therein, and having thus purchased their possession, they were careful not lightly to esteem it, nor to exchange it for any inferior object; but let us ever bear in mind, that the salvation of the soul cannot be inherited by birth-right, nor imparted by education. It is an individual work, indispensably necessary for every man to know wrought in him through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Let us then, each seek to fill his allotted station in the church, that in the day of righteous decision, we may all be found worthy to stand before God in Zion.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

WILLIAM DILLWORTH CREWDSON,
Clark to the Meeting this Year.

BIOGRAPHY.

[It is well known that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was STEPHEN HOPKINS of Rhode Island; and most of those who have seen the fac-similis of the signatures to that immortal document, have noticed the peculiar chirography of that gentleman, and made enquiries, which the following biographical sketch, from a new work entitled "The Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island," recently published at Hartford, will answer.]

The hon. STEPHEN HOPKINS, a distinguished patriot and statesman, was a native of that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. He was born in March, 1707. In his youth he disclosed high promise of talents, and soon became esteemed for his growing worth, his early virtues, and his regular and useful life. At an early period he was appointed a Justice of the peace, was employed extensively in the business of surveying lands, and was appointed to various other offices, some of which were responsible and important; and he discharged the duties of all with great ability and faithfulness, and with equal advantage to his own reputation and the public interest. In 1754 he was appointed a member of the board of Commissioners, which assembled at Albany to digest and concert a plan of union for the colonies. Shortly after this he was chosen Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the colony of Rhode Island; and in 1755 he was elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of the colony, and continued in this dignified and important station about eight years, but not in succession. He was also for several years Chancellor of the College. At the commencement of the difficulties between the colonies and Great Britain Gov. Hopkins took an early, active, and decided part in favor of the former. He wrote a pamphlet in support of the rights and claims of the colonies, called "The Rights of the Colonies Examined," which was published by order of the General Assembly. He was a member of the immortal Congress of 1776 which declared these states (then colonies) to be "free, sovereign, and independent;" and his signature is attached to this sublime and important instrument, which has no example in the archives of nations.

Gov. Hopkins was not only distinguished as a statesman and patriot, but as a man of business; having been extensively engaged in trade and navigation, and also concerned in manufactures and agriculture. He was a decided advocate and a zealous supporter, both of civil and religious liberty, a firm patriot, a friend to his country, and a patron of useful public institutions. He possessed a sound discriminating mind, and a clear and comprehensive understanding; was alike dis-

tinguished for his public and private virtues, being an able and faithful public officer, and an eminently useful private citizen.

Governor Hopkins finished his long, honourable and useful life on the 26th July, 1785, in the 79 year of his age.

Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* gives the following account of
COLONEL BOYD.

As much has been lately said respecting Colonel Boyd, and the nature of his employment in India, the following extract from a work "On Hindoo Intercourse," by Edward Moor; London, 1811, may not be uninteresting:—

"It is not unusual in India, for partizans to collect a body of men, sometimes only a few hundreds, sometimes several thousands, and forming them into something of the appearance of soldiers, let them and himself out to any prince or adventurer in want of aid, at so much a month. The bargain is generally so much a month for himself, so much for every European, for every gun, and for each horse and man. Regular musters are admitted; or sometimes the bargain is, to the commander a certain sum, and a gross sum for so many battalions, of a given strength, in men and guns. The hired party furnishes every thing—pay, provisions, guns, arms, tents, bullocks, ammunition, repairs, &c. and receives every month after muster, a gross sum. Some of these corps are commanded by Europeans, English or French. One respectable corps of this description, was commanded by my friend, Mr. BOYD, an American gentleman, now a colonel of militia, and a member of Congress, in the United States. It was of the following strength, as nearly as I can recollect, but I do not pretend to be very exact: Three battalions, each of about 500 men, armed with firelocks, and clothed and disciplined like our scapoys—a smaller irregular corps, called *Nijib*, who armed and clothed themselves as they pleased, with matchlocks, swords, targets, pistols, bows, &c. These were taught very little—they fire well in their own way, and are formidable troops, but do nothing very connectedly. He had six guns, four and six pounders, each attended by one or two European gunners. Three or four elephants, for state, and for moving heavy baggage, and as many English officers—To his second in command, he gave about six hundred rupees a month. At the time I speak of, his second was my able friend, Mr. TOWN, who was since killed in an attack on a fort. To the other officers, one, two, or three hundred rupees each.

This corps, as far as regarded arms, and every sort of equipment, was the sole property of Colonel Boyd; and he took service with any power or person in want of troops. In the course of a few months I have known it in several different services. He, with his corps, was once in the pay of Tukaji Holkar, father of the present varied characters of that surname: afterwards in the Peshwa's service; disliking that, he quitted Mahratta employ and territory, and marched to Hyderabad, where he was hired by the minister Azim al Omra for the service of Nizam Ally Khan.—After two or three months, on some supposed slight, he demanded his dismissal, and marched, with his corps, back to Poona, where, soon after, having no eligible offer of service, and being desirous of returning to America, he disposed of his elephants, guns, arms, and equipments, to

Col Felose, a Neapolitan partizan, in the service of Dowlat Rao Pendea, paying all his adherents their arrears, and discharging them. At the time he was last out of employment at Poona, where such expences, and no income, would soon ruin any individual, I have heard him express his apprehension that he should be forced to go on Mulkgiri; this term means plundering, or levying contribution. A native, especially a Mahratta officer, at the head of a body of troops out of employ, if he have no other immediate object in view, will move about from town to town, demanding and receiving from such towns, a sum of money, clothes, provisions, &c. adequate to the estimation of the officer, to their means or his wants. This shews the estimation in which such land piracy, for such it really is, is held in the Mahratta territories. It would have been a measure of necessity, and by no means of that moral enormity which at first attaches to the idea in the mind of western people.—No man is more averse to immoral and ungentlemanly conduct than Colonel Boyd. When at Paris, in the year 1803, it was discovered that he had been in the service of some of the native powers in India. That vigilant government did not overlook such a circumstance, but endeavoured to engage Colonel Boyd's services, in furtherance of the projects which Bonaparte was then supposed to have in contemplation against our eastern colonies."

LAKE AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

From the New York Evening Post.

Letter from an American traveller now on a tour to Missouri, &c.

DEAR SIR: Detroit, you know, is an old city, and not of rapid growth; yet some improvements have taken place there since the war; among which are a court house, lately built by the government, a spacious Catholic church, and several new stores. These, with the hospitality and polished manners of the families of gov. Cass and gen. Macomb have added considerably to its attractions.

You must now imagine yourself on board, and, with the addition of a fine breeze to our steam, pass with me up the lake and river St. Clair, and I am confident you will be enraptured with the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Much as the towering heights of the Hudson, and the verdant banks of the Connecticut, have been admired, and as much as you have heard of the green rolling hills of the Ohio, and the gentle slope of the shores of the St. Lawrence, yet even these scenes fall far short of the charming prairies of St. Clair; and I may venture to say that neither the warmest imagination of the poet, nor the most glowing tints of the painter can do them justice. A habitation now and then seen, on banks as level as your floor, enamelled with wild flowers and ever green grass rich beyond conception. The eye can scarcely measure those beautiful lawns, which only are interrupted by groves, that rise like islands to cheer the navigator and give the eye repose.

We have some reason to believe that these

prairies were once only an arm of Huron, and Huron itself an offspring of the ocean. Its south shore, from Fort Gratiot to Lake Michigan, has every mark of the sea shore of Long Island and New Jersey. There was a time, perhaps, when the mighty weight of waters sunk this part of the continent below the horizon, and the Falls of Niagara were lost in the great level of the ocean; and the time may come, when those writers will leave their basins, and find one uninterrupted channel to their mother, the Atlantic. Then, the future historian may stand on the Niagara straight, and point to that line on Lake Erie which now bounds two empires, and say—"Yonder plain was once the great lake where hostile ships have fought, and the fate of a nation been decided: and here flows a gentle current where once was a mighty cataract, the wonder of ages and admiration of the world."

The outlet of those waters is certainly an extraordinary phenomenon. Notwithstanding all the rains which fall in the upper valley of the St. Lawrence, and the melting of innumerable snows and ices, still the low and even banks of the St. Clair and Niagara maintain their ascendancy, and the waters are kept, by some invisible hand, within their bounds. The river St. Clair has, no doubt, lost in extension and gained in depth; for the mouth of Huron once evidently extended further east, on the Canada side; but the sands have been driven from the shores of the lake by the north wind, and now occupy the shallows to the south.

The changes which the features of our globe have undergone constitute an interesting subject of reflection. God, in his wisdom gives us the earth rich in forest, and filled with game and verdure; man enters the wilderness to destroy the one and exhaust the other, until luxury enervates, and sterility drives him to seek for new forests and richer valleys. In the mean time, an inscrutable Providence, in the process of unnumbered ages resuscitates what man had laid waste, by raising islands to continents, and reducing continents to islands. When the cities of Asia and Africa rose in their splendor, the American continent may have only been an island of the Andes, and the Rocky Mountains.—When the fertile valleys of the Mississippi are exhausted and made barren, the deserts of Africa or Arabia may blossom like the rose. Man has not been sensible of these alterations, for his life is a moment. He cannot trace the sands that are washed from the mountain and gained the sea shore. But, adieu, you will say to such wild and extravagant speculations they make us too serious,

TEXAS.—The following information of the progress of the Texas revolution reaches us through the Louisiana Herald, printed at Alexandria, on the 22d of July. Without entertaining very sanguine hopes of the success of this enterprise, we present our readers with the newspaper accounts of what is going on: a declaration of independence has been promulgated, as copied below, and a body of partizans, under Gen. LONE, entered Texas to dispute its sovereignty with the Spaniards, said to be led by Gen. ARADONDA. Though we wish the independents success, yet as the vice Roy of Mexico, from the tranquil state of the interior, can despatch such an immense force in this direction, the fate of their enterprise is rendered very uncertain, and many valuable men for their rashness may pay the forfeit of their lives.

The Spaniards will not tamely submit to lose a part of their frontier, which they know would certainly subject them to future incursions upon their more valuable possessions, without a vigorous effort to preserve it. They can oppose at this moment too great a force to leave any hopes of success for the establishment of this new republic.

DECLARATION

By the Supreme Council of the Province of Texas.

As all governments were originally established by the will of the people, for the benefit of society, whenever the existing government, in any community, fails to affect the purposes for which it was instituted, it is competent to the community at large to rescind its express or tacit allegiance to the ruling power, and to organize a new constitution and form of government more consistent with its interests, and more consonant with its feelings. In exercising this unquestionable right, an independent people have only to consult their own discretion. But, though amenable to no tribunal for its municipal acts, a free state, in claiming admission to the community of nations, owes to itself an exposition of the motives which have prompted it to the assertion of its rights, as well as of the principles which it assumes to vindicate.

The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope, that in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and of the territories of the United States, they would be included within the limits of the latter.—The claims of the U. States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged the hope. An expectation so flattering prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unsuccessful rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America, has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves—a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapa-

city is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American continent—could they have hesitated, in this emergency, what course to pursue.—Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved, under the blessing of God, to be FREE.—By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which, their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws, and the faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the advantages of liberal education and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration would involve them.

Done at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.
BISTE TARLE, Sec.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Republican Army in the Province of Texas, to Col. R. Robinson of this country.

"Nacogdoches, July 12. "It appears to me that nothing can put a stop to the expedition; the country through which I passed on my way to this place, is all in an uproar preparing to move. There are a great many troops over the Sabine, and many more going daily.

"A letter has been received here to-day, from from Dr. Robinson, in Philadelphia, informing that he had sent on 500 from that city—and the calculation is, that a great many will leave Baltimore.—Several regiments are raising in Kentucky, and several boats are ascending the Red River, with troops. Large appropriations are made in New-Orleans. The tide of emigrants is bearing to the South West, like a torrent. Gen. Long has sent on two commissioners to Galvez Town, where Gen. La Fite is stationed, to bring him into measures.—His co-operation is expected. We are about to start for head quarters in one hour."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman living in Nacitoches, to his friend in this city dated July 27, 1819.

"Natchez, Aug. 10. "A number of Patriots are daily arrived and departing for the Texas expedition. They are all in good spirits, and look like robust country fellows. Gen. Long is now encamped a few miles below the Sabine river, and has upwards of 500 men with him, well equipped. Yesterday news reached here that 500 men had arrived at Galveztown on their march to Texas, to join Gen. Long. It is said they have been sent there by Dr. Robinson, formerly of Natchez. It is generally believed the expedition will succeed, provided it be managed in a right manner. Some of our most reputable citizens have offered their services to assist the patriots,

"It is very authentically reported that 1500 or 2000 Spaniards under the command of Gen. Aradonda, were on their march to Nacogdoches, to defend the country. It is generally believed here."

ARMY OF TEXAS.—GENERAL ORDER.

Camp Freeman, June 22, 1819

On taking the command of the army of the Republic, which has been vested in him by the voice of the representatives of the people, the Commander in Chief cannot refrain from expressing his sensibility to so distinguished a token of public confidence. Aware of the responsibility which this important station imposes, it is with diffidence of his own abilities, but with no distrust of the goodness of the cause in which these troops are levied, nor with any doubt of its ultimate success, that he enters upon its duties.

He pledges himself to fulfil them to the utmost of his power. From his comrades in arms; he expects a ready co-operation in those measures which he may deem it expedient to adopt to bring the approaching contest to a happy issue. It is unnecessary for him to appeal to a patriotism which has already evinced itself in rallying round the standard of Independence, or to add stimulants to a zeal which shrinks from no sacrifice, and which no danger can appal. He trusts that no individual under his command will tarnish the character of a soldier by the commission of any act which may call for his animadversion—but he owes it to himself, to his country, and to the reputation of the army, to declare his determination rigidly to punish every violation of the rules and articles of war.

The very existence of an army, not less than the well being of the country whose banner it upholds, and whose rights it professes to vindicate, imperiously requires the strictest preservation of discipline. Under this conviction the Commander in Chief will feel himself compelled to inflict the measure of justice on every offender. The rewards which await those who faithfully preserve to the end, conjoined with that sense of honour which should be cherished in every soldier's bosom, will operate as a sufficient incentive to all who are capable of appreciating their own interest or who have at heart their country's welfare, to pursue with undeviating step the path of duty.

JAMES LONG, *Com. in Chief.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Nacogdoches, June 25, 1819.

All officers of the army of the Republic of Texas who are not otherwise ordered will without delay, repair to Head-Quarters.—Those failing to comply will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

JAMES LONG, *Com. in Chief.*

HEALTH of OUR CITIES.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 6.—PROCLAMATION.—

Whereas I have received information that a malignant and contagious fever is at this time prevailing in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland; in the city of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina; in the town of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts; and in the Havana, in the island of Cuba, in the West Indies; and apprehensions being entertained that unless care be taken, the contagion may be brought into this city, by vessels arriving from the ports heretofore mentioned—I have therefore, with the advice of the common council of Alexandria, thought proper to declare the quarantine laws to be in force, from and after this public notice.

The superintendent of quarantine for this port, is hereby required to subject all vessels, bound to Alexandria, from the cities of Baltimore, in Maryland; Charleston, in South Carolina; Boston, in Massachusetts; and Havana, in Cuba, to come to anchor opposite Jones' Point, and there to remain with their crews and passengers, conformable to the quarantine laws.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Corporation this sixth day of Sept. 1819.

JACOB HOFFMAN, *Mayor.*

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Sept. 1.—It has become our painful duty to say that we have never known a season of such general distress by sickness in Georgetown, as the present. The principal disease is bilious fever, which though severe in all cases, seldom proves fatal to any other persons than those who are strangers to the climate. Of the sixteen persons in our family not one has escaped—all are either now indisposed or are convalescent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The Cholera Morbus and Hooping Cough continue, but not in so fatal a degree, their ravages among children. In the last week 13 have died of Cholera Morbus, and 11 of Hooping Cough. But two deaths by fever, one bilious and the other typhus. The whole number of deaths is 86. Of these there were 42 under two years of age. For some weeks past the deaths under two years of age have constituted more than one half the deaths in Philadelphia.

Some of the Baltimore passengers landed from the Steam Boat at Camden, having as was expected found their way into Philadelphia; they have been arrested.

Five Physicians of Newport stated, Aug. 24, that between the 7th and 21st August, only eight fatal cases of *Bilious Fever* occurred; and that they considered the town as healthy as usual.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

From the Georgetown Messenger of the 3d inst.

It was foreseen by the Secretary of the Treasury and frankly stated by him to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, that the pressure which would be produced upon the community by the diminution of the circulating medium (a diminution essential to the restoration of a metallic currency) would have an injurious effect upon the public revenue. To this has been added another evil, which no foresight could perceive:—the difficulties resulting to the mercantile districts of this country, in consequence of the great and sudden commercial embarrassments throughout all the European nations connected in trade with the U. States.

The effect of these unfavorable circumstances has however, been found less prejudicial to the revenue than might have been expected. Such is the good faith which characterises the American people, and more especially in all transactions with their government, that the strongest desire has been every where manifested by the public debtors, to fulfil their engagements to the nation.

The receipts into the Treasury during the present year, though they have fallen short of the amount which ought to have been paid, have nevertheless, exceeded the general expectation.—From the *Customs* alone, the nett sum paid into the Treasury during the last quarter falls very little short of six millions of dollars—exceeding, by one million six hundred thousand dollars, the amount received from the same source during the preceding quarter. Yet, in no instance, has any severity been resorted to in the collection. The indulgence granted, has, indeed, been considerable; but in every case where further time was allowed, additional security has been obtained.

It may be worthy of inquiry, however, considering that the proceeds of the customs constitute the principal part of the public revenue, how far it is prudent to continue to add to the precariousness to which they must always be exposed by the fluctuations in our foreign commerce, the uncertainty of collection which must necessarily result from the credit system which now prevails at the custom-houses.

From the *Public Lands* the receipts have been highly satisfactory. It was in this branch of the revenue that the greatest falling-off was anticipated: owing to the disordered state of the currency in the principal part of the western country. But, in proportion to the difficulty which was apprehended, has been the care employed to obviate it. And if in this important branch of the national income, the receipts have not only not fallen short, but have exceeded the general expectation, it is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury for facilitating the means of payment by the purchasers of lands. This accommodation he has been able to afford with safety to the public. And, moreover, the measures adopted for that purpose have had a beneficial effect upon the money concerns of those parts of the union included within their operation: and, while they have tended to bring them to a sounder state, they have mitigated the evils to which they had exposed the whole western country.

The nett sum paid into the Treasury during the last quarter, from the *Public Lands*, exceeded one million one hundred thousand dollars—besides a large amount of Mississippi Stock, received for lands in Mississippi and Alabama.

The whole of the nett receipts into the Treasury for the half year ending on the 30th June last, may be stated as follows:—

From the Customs	\$10,330,000
— Public Lands	2,293,000
— Miscellaneous sources	927,000

Total, \$13,550,000

In the present conjuncture of our affairs, any conjectures respecting the future state of the revenue must be, necessarily, uncertain. It is hoped, however, that the causes which now affect it so unfavorably will not increase. If this hope be well founded, it is probable that the receipts from the customs, during the whole of the year 1819, will approach the sum estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury; while those from the public lands have already almost doubled the amount estimated for the whole year, and will, perhaps, go on at nearly the same rate during the current six months. Indeed, there seems reason to believe, that notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances before alluded to, the revenue received into the Treasury during the present year, will be sufficient to defray the whole expenditure of the year; besides paying off all the public debt, which, by the conditions of the respective loans, is now redeemable.

Some observations have been made in various papers of the United States, respecting the payment of the Louisiana Stock. These observations have had reference wholly to the policy of that measure in the present circumstances of the country, nor even the state of the Treasury, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have to regard.

They are required, *by law*, to apply the extinguishment of the public debt, ten millions of dollars annually, (or so much of that sum as the conditions of the loans and the prices of stock will permit) *whatever may be the state of the country, or of the Treasury; and all the public monies in the Treasury, except six hundred thousand dollars, are placed at their disposal for that purpose.* In addition to these ten millions, they are authorised to apply *whatever other monies may remain in the treasury, more than two millions of dollars, after all the appropriations made by law are discharged.*

Now, the public debt can be extinguished by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund only in two ways:—by purchase, and by redemption. The price of stocks being above the price limited by law, they could not be purchased: and the Louisiana debt being the only one of which any part was redeemable, it of course presented itself as the proper object on which to apply the means at the disposal of the commissioners. By the terms of the Louisiana Convention, the redemption of this debt was to begin on the 21st of October, 1818; and it was to be discharged in annual instalments of not less three millions of dollars each.—The debt then amounted to nearly 10,000,000 dollars: and although the convention would have been satisfied by the payment of one-third, the provisions of the law, which required the commissioners to apply as much of the ten millions, and of any moneys in the Treasury exceeding the appropriations by two millions of dollars, as, by the conditions of the loan, could be applied, would not have been satisfied with that sum. *The payment of at least one half of the debt became, therefore, obligatory upon them.*

The instalment of the Louisiana debt, which the commissioners determined to pay off in October last, amounted to 4,977,950 dolls. of which 3,701,899

dolls. was owned in Europe. The instalment payable next month is 2,688,093—of which nearly the same proportion is owned abroad. The whole sum, however, is payable in the United States. And if a part should be withdrawn from the country by the foreign owners, whatever inconvenience may be produced by the transfer, is chargeable to the law which permitted foreigners to own the debt, and which prescribed the time of payment—and not to the Secretary of the Treasury—who pays only what the law enjoins.

Respecting the pecuniary embarrassments, which the measure in question is supposed to have brought upon the country, it may not be amiss to offer one observation. No charge was ever more unfounded than that which attributes to the Secretary of the Treasury an indifference to the state of the times. It will be seen, by the records of Congress, that he more than once presented to the view of the legislature, the pressure upon the community;—and, during the whole of his administration of the affairs of the Treasury, his endeavor has been to alleviate the distress. His conduct towards the public debtors, towards the Bank of the United States, and State Banks, affords abundant evidence of the fact. As it respected the payment of the debt, his duty was imperative. All that he has done, was enjoined by the laws. But, if any previous preparation were necessary, has there been no cause of blame elsewhere? Have the retrenchments, required for the occasion, been made by the community itself? The Louisiana Convention has been sixteen years upon the Statute Book. It must, therefore, have been known to every one, that the first instalment of the Louisiana debt was payable on the 21st of October, 1818. It was equally well known, that this instalment could not be less than three millions of dollars. And, it was known by, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress nearly a year before the instalment was payable, that it would amount to nearly five millions of dollars. The measure, therefore, has not come upon the community by surprise. And, if due preparation has not been made to meet it, it is to themselves alone that they must charge the consequences.

It is probable, that no great evils have resulted, or will result, from these payments. As far as respects that part of the debt which belonged to American citizens, the effect has been to disengage so much of the moneyed capital of the country, which was before locked up in a loan to the government and to make, it active for other purposes. And, as to the foreign part of the debt, the inconvenience which was anticipated from withdrawing so large a sum from the country has not occurred. The amount of the public debt of the U. States owned abroad, was, on the 1st of Jan. 1819, only five hundred thousand dollars less than the amount on the 1st of January, 1818. Whence it may be inferred, that of the 3,701,800 dolls. paid off on the 21st of October, 1818, three millions of dollars were re-invested in American stocks before the close of the year.

The reduction of the public debt has always been a primary object with the republican party. The same policy is still adhered to. And to those who regard it essential to the purity of our political system, it will be gratifying to know, that during the administration of Mr. Monroe more than 25 millions of the public debt have been extinguished.

* This instalment is reduced below three millions, by the purchases heretofore made of Louisiana debt, by the Commissioners of the sinking fund

LEXINGTON, June 25.—Since our last following have been added to the list of doubtful banks, viz. Georgetown, Shelbyville, Carlisle, Springfield, Burksville.—The list now stands:—

1 Burlington,	9 Shelbyville,
2 Peterburgh,	10 Georgetown,
3 Harboursville,	11 Burksville,
4 Somerset,	12 Green River,
5 Russellville,	13 Greenville,
6 Hopkinsville,	14 Carlisle,
7 Springfield,	15 Morgantown,
8 Lebanon,	16 Columbia.

The notes of the banks of Springfield, Burksville, Carlisle, Hopkinsville, Somerset and Greenville, are believed to be good—we have not been able to ascertain, that they have forfeited their charters by refusal to pay their notes, and it is said they continue to do business. Nor can we state that all the others on the list are insolvent—on the contrary, we are inclined to think, that most of them will be able to wind up by redeeming their notes. But it is sufficient that they are uncurrent to subject the holders to loss. Public confidence seems to have been almost entirely withdrawn from the Independent banks—the notes of the following only are bankable here, viz. Lancaster Exporting Company, Louisville Commercial Bank, Versailles, Frankfort, Bardstown, and Flemingsburgh. The notes of a few others are received at the banks in payment of debts:

The report of the failure of the Millersburgh Bank is wholly unfounded. It is in good credit, and has never refused to redeem its notes on demand.

LITERATURE.

From the Catskill Recorder. "TALES OF MY LANDLORD."

Mr Editor: Quackery and imposition are as much the present order of the day, in the bookmaking line, as they ever were among the professions. We have notable instances of this in 'Beppo' and the 'Vampire,' falsely attributed to Lord Byron. I have elbowed through the third series of 'Tales of My Landlord,' and have just time enough to tell you, before the boat passes, that as I paid 2 dollars for them, you may have them for nothing, and dear at that. If 'the Bride of Lammermoor' is the genuine production of the author of 'Old Mortality,' he has wonderfully deteriorated; and if it be intended as an imitation of that writer's manner, it is a most impotent one. The resemblance is about as near as that of a farthing candle to the sun.

Yours, &c.

WM. M. K.

Lord Byron—Lord Byron continues to reside at Venice. A man who is so fond of equestrian exercise would hardly have been expected to choose Venice for his abode, where there is no stirring a step but in a gondola along a narrow canal. Lord Byron, however, not only keeps horses, but continues to ride, for there is a barren sandy spot of a small extent, where he gallops backwards and forwards for three or four hours every day. Few, very few, persons, whether Venetians or his own countrymen, are suffered to enter his house. His usual plan of seeing company is in his box at the opera, to which he resorts every evening. He passes his time in great indolence, except as to riding.

NEW YORK.

ITHACA, Aug. 25.—The corner stone of a masonic edifice was laid in Aurora on Wednesday last, with appropriate ceremonies. Gov. Clinton, G. H. P. of the U. S. and G. M. of the state of New-York, was present, and officiated upon the occasion. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, in language and sentiments due to the subject, with a feeling and eloquence which has seldom been surpassed—and which did honor to himself as a speaker, a man, and a mason. There were about 300 masonic brethren present, who partook of a dinner—Gov. Clinton presiding.

THE CANAL.—In a recent conversation (says the editor of the Onondaga Register,) with one of the commissioners who has just returned from visiting the whole line of the canal, from Utica to Seneca river, we learned that that part of the route from Salina to Utica, will be completed in about two months, so that boats may freely pass.

SARATOGA August 25.—The arrival at the place for the week past, far exceeds any thing hitherto experienced. It is believed there were, on Saturday, nearly 300 strangers in the village, among whom, the Register exhibited the names of Compt de Surveilliers (Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain,) from Bordentown; Col. Unzaga, his secretary; Col. Lapie; Col Barclay, British commissioner under the treaty of Ghent; the late Governor-Ridgeley and Lloyd, of Maryland; beside many other distinguished foreigners and gentlemen of our country.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

New-York, Sept. 3.—The Plattsburgh Republican of 27th Aug. states, that the scientific Agent appointed by our government to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Lower Canada, concurring with the observations made last year, expresses the opinion, that the military works at House's Point are north of the 45th degree of latitude.

The Boston Centinel of Sept. 1. on the same subject, remarks on the authority of letters from Vermont, that the Commissioners on the Northern Boundary line, have finished their surveys and observations; and that it was generally understood, though not officially promulgated, that the boundary line between the United States and Lower Canada, has fallen a mile and a half to the southward of House's Point.

The ship Magnet, which sailed from New-York on Tuesday, the 31st ult. for Liverpool, took back 135 steerage passengers, who recently arrived here from England in pursuit of employment, but could find none.

A New York paper mentions a curious fact:—on opening a chicken that died suddenly, a large mouse was found in the crop which it had swallowed, and probably caused its death.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

Hudson, Aug. 31.—The corps of Cadets from West-Point, about two hundred in number, under the command of Captain BELT, arrived in our city on Friday the 20th inst. They were escorted into town by a large company of gentlemen on horseback, under the direction of Col. Darling, and their arrival was announced by the firing of a national salute on their ground of encampment. On Saturday, the battalion marched through our streets and performed some of their manoeuvres, much to the gratification of our citizens. On Sunday they attended divine service. On Monday part of the corps performed the rifle drill, and in the evening attended a Ball at Holley's Hotel. On Tuesday in the afternoon, they struck their tents, and were escorted to the vessel, in which they were to embark, by a procession of citizens, under the command of Col. Darling, and headed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council, and on their departure were saluted by the cheering of our citizens, and the firing of a national salute.

Previous to their departure, a committee of the Common Council waited upon Captain Belt with the following letter:—

To Capt. John R. Belt.

SIR—We have been directed as a Committee for the Common Council of this City to communicate through you, to the Corps of Cadets under your command, the satisfaction their visit to this City has afforded to its inhabitants.

In performing this pleasing duty, permit us to express our admiration of that discipline and tactical information, which has so repeatedly been displayed by the Corps, while remaining in this City, and to notice particularly that gentlemanly conduct and civil deportment so conspicuous in all, both within and without their lines of encampment.

We congratulate you Sir, in having the honor of commanding and instructing such a Corps—we congratulate ourselves and the nation, in the happy prospect of their future usefulness to their country—fully persuaded that should dangers surround us, and war become necessary, the members of this promising band, will be found at the advanced post of danger, the guides to glorious victory or honorable death.

We bid them farewell, and earnestly pray for their continued health, prosperity and improvement. Accept the assurance of our highest respect for yourself, and believe us, very cordially, your obedient and humble servants,

JOSEPH D. MONELL,
C. MILLER,
HENRY DIBBLE.

} Committee.

Hudson, Aug. 24, 1819.

To which this reply was given:—

To the Committee of the Common Council.

As the committee in behalf of our commanding officer, Capt. Belt, and the Corps of Cadets, permit us gentlemen to return our thanks, to you, the Common Council, and citizens of Hudson, for the very flattering reception we have met with during our stay at this place.

It was with the liveliest sensation of pleasure that the Corps received your highly complimentary note to Capt. Bell, this morning. We feel proud in having merited your applause, and it will be our most laudable and virtuous emulation to strive to retain that opinion, which you have been so kind as to express.

As natives of the only land, where the mind may exercise its energies, without fearing the dungeons of an inquisition, or the rod of a despot, we have most joyfully pledged ourselves to resist every encroachment on our rights, and spurn him who would wish to retrench our civil liberty.

And we most anxiously hope, that whilst we bear the garb of the soldier, we may protect those laws which protect us, and still remember we are citizens to be amenable to them.

Accept gentlemen through us, for the Corps of Cadets, the assurance of their highest esteem.

JOHN C. HOLLAND,
DAVID WALLACE, } Committee.
WM. C. DE HART.

Camp Hudson, Aug. 24th, 1819.
To Committee Com. Council.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Aug. 30.—**FORGERY**—It is stated that ten dollar bills on the New-Brunswick Bank are in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and good imitation of the genuine bills.

A duel was fought in New-Jersey on Saturday morning last, between Mr. A. H. Pemberton, of London, and formerly of the British army, and a young gentleman by the name of Groome, of N. York. The former received a severe but not dangerous wound in the body. The latter reserved and threw away his first fire. It is understood, the dispute originated in reference to the battle of New-Orleans, and took place during Mr. G's visit to London, 1817. Mr. P. was in that engagement.

LOUISIANA.

It is asserted, on the authority of late letters from Baton Rouge, that the population on the borders of the Mississippi, are healthy, and their crops of sugar are promising and abundant.

VIRGINIA.

LATE STORM at NORFOLK.

Accounts from Norfolk, state that on the 27th August, a dreadful hurricane was experienced at that place; that the tide rose so high as to overflow many of the wharves, two or three feet, and destroyed a good deal of property in the warehouses, which could not be removed in time. At Sewall's point and Craney island many vessels were driven ashore.

The line deposited at Old Point Comfort for the use of the public works erecting there, it is reported is all destroyed, in consequence of an uncommon swell of the tide.

In Princes Ann, many bridges have been swept away, and the roads in some places rendered impassible.

Fears are also entertained for the safety of the multitude of persons who are supposed to have assembled on Tangier Island, (in the Chesapeake) to attend a Methodist Camp Meeting; but it is hoped that the protecting hand of Providence has inter-

posed to guard them against the perils to which they might have been exposed in this their pious engagement. We understand that upwards of 100 persons of all ages and sexes went from this town to attend the above meeting—they embarked in the sloop Hiram, capt. Hamilton on Tuesday last; we shall probably hear some intelligence from them in the course of to day, (Saturday) to relieve the prevailing anxiety which is experienced on their account.

[On Sunday last, the persons that had attended the camp meeting returned in safety to Norfolk.]

Staples of the Richmond Market.

Tobacco \$4 50 to 9.—Corn \$3 75 a 4.—Flour, new, \$5 68 a 6.—Meal \$1 Wheat \$1 a 1 dol. 40 cts.—Hemp 120 dolls. a 140 per ton.—Oats, 55 a 60 cts.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Holman, editor of the Commentator, Ky. was killed in a duel by Mr. Bryant, who was mortally wounded. They were both of Frankfort.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A treaty was held at Edwardsville, state of Illinois, on the 6th inst. between col. Choteau and col. Stevenson commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and the Civil and Military Chiefs of the Kicapoo tribe of Indians. It resulted in a purchase of that tract of country generally termed the Sangamo. The boundary commences at the mouth of the Illinois river, and runs eastwardly, by the old purchase lines, to the N. W. corner of the second Kickapoo purchase; thence north eastwardly, by, the old purchase lines, to the line dividing the Indiana and Illinois, states; thence N. to the Kankakee river; thence down that river to the Illinois to the place of beginning. This tract is estimated to contain upwards of ten millions of acres, a great quantity of which is first rate land. Nearly 300 families had squatted on this land before the purchase, which was a strong inducement to the Indians to leave the country.—They have obtained a tract of land extending from the river Osage to La Pomme, and south to the heads of White River. They will thus become the near neighbors of their old enemies the Cherokees with whom, until lately they have been at war for more than 200 years.—[Inquisitor.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Several accidents, we are sorry to say, have occurred in this district, through the use of bad fowling pieces: no less than four persons within the last week, having been maimed by the barrels of their fowling pieces bursting. The venders of such articles, we think, ought to be made responsible for accidents happening to the public from their imperfect state, if sufficiently proved they were not overloaded at the time. The most secure way would be, to have them proved with a double charge, before incautiously using them. This would give satisfaction to both parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The London papers by the Elizabeth, Capt. Sebor, are to the 25th of July inclusive, two days later than by the Martha from Liverpool.

A new sect of preachers called "Ranters," have appeared in York, England. They preach in the open air, and contend for more lively religious feeling and sobriety of dress; particularly proscribing double-breasted coats, white hats and half boots.

Kean, the actor, it is said in a London paper, is coming to America.

The Clerks, aged 15 and 16, of jobbing brokers in London, have been gambling at a great rate on their own account, which, being against the rules, were examined by a committee of thirty-two, and fourteen were expelled the Stock Exchange.—These hopeful Bears on the last settling day were up to the tune of 900,000 pounds.

America Stocks, July 24.—Three per cents, 60 a 61; New Six per cents, 96½ a 97½; Seven per cents 100 a 101; U. S. Bank Shares, uncertain.

The harvest in the south of France had commenced under the happiest auspices. In England, the harvest would commence on the Essex coast the first of August, three weeks earlier than last year, which promised an excellent crop.

Artists in England.—It appears from a list of each class, inserted in a late number of Annals of the Fine Arts, that modern patronage has created in England not less than 931 professional artists of various descriptions, in and near the metropolis: of whom there are 532 painters, 45 sculptors, 491 architects, 93 engravers in line, 38 in mixed styles, 19 in mezzotint, 83 in aquatinta, 22 on wood; and it deserves to be especially noticed that among the painters there are no less than 42 ladies.

National Schools in England.—It appears from the report, in 1812, there were 52 national schools, containing 80.0 pupils; in 1816, 1,457 schools, containing 200,000; and that of 700 culprits, 28 only have been educated in national schools.

Loxbox, June 19.—In the long list of persons of distinction, recently arrived in this city, there is not one, perhaps, more eminently entitled to esteem for his public and private virtues than Major-Gen. Harper, celebrated as the leader of the Federal Party in the Senate of the United States of America, and distinguished, even in that land of hospitality, by his attentions and kindness, particularly to visitors from the British Isles. This gentleman is just arrived, with Mrs. Harper, from a tour on the European continent. Mr. Charles Oliver, of Baltimore, attached to the Russian Legation, arrived also at the same time.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 17.

Freights are very scarce. Passengers are not so plentiful as they were, but are likely to be more numerous in short time, as it is reported that several parishes in the vicinity of London are about making arrangements to ship off all the *paupers* that are willing to emigrate. I am extremely sorry to say that all mercantile business is very dull here, and am pretty confident that the city of London never experienced more gloomy times than the present, but we all hope that they will be of short duration. Several very important failures in the American trade have taken place within these few days.

FRANCE.

The Censeur Europeen announces, that Marshal Soult will be chosen to the Chamber of Deputies, preparatory to his return to the office of Minister at War. The Duke of Bassano, one of the 58, has obtained permission of the French Government to reside at Genoa. Generals Grouchy, Clausel, Lefebvre Desnoute, and other expatriated Frenchmen, have obtained permission to reside in Belgium. No doubt is entertained, but they will all shortly be permitted to return to Paris. The two Chambers were prorogued by royal proclamation, July 19, amidst cries of Vive la Roi.

Several establishments in the Commune of Reims were destroyed by fire on the 12th of July—62 houses and other buildings had been laid in ashes, by which 260 individuals have been reduced to the greatest misery. The damage is estimated at 600,000 francs.

The Paris dates reach down to the 22d of July, and letters announce the arrival in Paris, of the duke of Richelieu.

On the 9th of July, reports were very current at Marseilles, that there was to be an immediate war between the United States and Spain.

The last number of the Military Journal, printed in Austria, communicates some interesting particulars respecting the past and present military state of Prussia. The author of this work states the expenses of the Prussian army at 21,000,000 of crowns. It thence appears that the Prussian army consumes more than three-fifths of the entire revenues of the State. In France the army absorbs a little less than a fifth, and in Bavaria almost a third of the taxes.—The Chamber of Deputies of France have reduced the budget of the Minister of War by 8,000,000 francs; and the Deputies of Bavaria have expressed the most lively complaints on the subject of this prodigality.

ITALY.

Princess of Wales.—The Princess of Wales resides at Pesaro, near Ancona, in Italy. She is very large and corpulent. Her suite and establishment are not on the largest scale, Young Austin, the boy whom the Princess adopted, is grown a fine handsome young man. The Princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is equally fond. He goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the opera, which she almost entirely supports.

The present population of Sicily amounts, according to a French Journal, to 1,681,983, distributed as follows:—The Valley of Palermo has 437,852 inhabitants, of whom 140,549 reside in the City of Palermo, and 32,253 in its suburbs and dependencies; the Valley of Messina 255,344; that of Catania 292,282; that of Girgenti 198,536; that of Syracuse 187,718; that of Trapani 146,408; and that of Caltanissetta 161,113.

GERMANY.

The papers of the students at Berlin, Friburg, &c. have been either seized or put under seal. One of the professors also had his papers seized.

AFRICA.

The plague at Tunis had carried off 30,000 people previous to the 3d of July, at which time it was beginning to subside.

TANGIERS, June 10.—The king of Morocco, at the head of an army of 56,000 men, and attended by his son, and principal Bashaws, marched, last month, against a numerous tribe of rebellious Arabs, for the purpose of chastising them. On the 21st, the attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and was kept up until 5 in the afternoon, when the whole of the King's army, himself included, remained at the mercy of the conqueror, having lost, between killed and wounded, no fewer than 20,000 men. The Arabs desperately charged with the bayonet, having the deep river Morbeg at their back, to put it out of their power to run away. This spirit of manœuvre gave the Arabs a decisive victory.

The King and his son was shortly afterwards permitted to return, to their dominions.

SPAIN.

Our commerce is in a state of languor which it is impossible to describe; the seas are covered with privateers, who pursue even to the entrance of our ports the vessels which escape these cruisers. People begin at length to turn their eyes to agriculture, the first source of all riches; they talk of encouraging and protecting it, and have even consulted the Memoirs of this subject left by the celebrated count D'Aranda. The whole population of Spain amounted, on the 1st of January last, to ten millions. France is a territory of the same extent, and has 27 millions notwithstanding the ravages of foreign and civil war, and the horrors of the revolution.—This is owing to the division of property, the suppression of convents, and the enlightened protection given by that Power to the national manufactories.

Bosrox, Sept. 3.—We learn by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that the intended expedition, which has been long preparing at great expense at Cadiz for South America, has been suspended, in consequence of the numerous desertions of the soldiers, dissatisfied with their provisions, and at not receiving their pay. Several officers who had been arrested, had escaped from confinement, and reached Gibraltar.

This delay of the grand expedition, which has so long occupied the public attention, must cause a great sensation in Spain, and considerable rejoicing among the Revolutionists in America. What the effect will be, and what step will now be taken, remains to be known.

WEST INDIES.

From Havana.—An arrival at Charleston brings Havana papers to August 11. Flour from 18 to 22 dollars. Island produce high. The disturbances among the slaves at St. Jago de Cuba, had subsided. Great importations of slaves had taken place, and the prices had fallen!! Health of the city improving.

Bosrox, Aug. 30. We learn from a friend in Trinidad, an extract of whose letter follows, that the united Patriot forces under Generals Marino, Saraza and Bernudez, had gained a victory over a body of royalists under Gen. Arana, in the plains of

Cumana; and that the city of Cumana was blockaded by the British troops under Col. English and Gen. Urdaneta by land, and Admiral Brion's squadron by sea.

Commodore Perry's squadron.—The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser has received a letter from Port Spain, (Trinidad) dated July 20th, which gives the most direct and latest account of the squadron under Commodore Perry, that we have seen. The letter says:

"On Sunday morning, the 18th inst. Mr. Doxey, master, and Mr. Parrot, a midshipman, belonging to the United States' ship John Adams, arrived here in her long boat, with 14 men. They reported that they were despatched by Com. Perry to examine the mouth of the Orooco. Drifted by the current, they lost sight of their ship, as well as of their tender, the Nonsuch, and came up to Port of Spain, in hopes of finding her at anchor there.

"They were absent from the ship eight days, when they arrived here, and had when they left her but three days provision. They arrived here destitute of provisions and money, and with only the suit of clothes they had upon their backs. They have been supplied with both, and will sail to-morrow for Angostura. The John Adams has touched at Barbadoes, and is expected to arrive shortly at Trinidad."

TRINIDAD, July 28.—"There is nothing of consequence lately from the Main; Bolivar has advanced a considerable distance into New Grenada, which is represented as being generally in a state of rebellion. Paez, was was left by him on the river Apure, to keep in check the royalists about that quarter which it appears he is capable of doing.—The independents, it is fully believed, have had the advantage in every skirmish with the royalists this campaign, but they are a vagabond set altogether."

From St. Salvador.—We learn by Capt. Allen, that there had been no privateers on that coast for some time; that the Portuguese vessels sail under convoy; that about the 16th of July, about 1000 troops embarked for St. Catharine's, the object of which was unknown; that a similar number from Pernambuco, and a much larger from Rio, had also embarked; that it was conjectured they are to join the troops at Monte Video, to go against Buenos Ayres. Loud complaints were made against Americans, on account of their concern in privateers harassing the trade.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, (Canada,) Aug. 17.—Last week commodore Bainbridge, accompanied by several officers of the navy and army of the U. States, visited Kingston in the Lady of the Lake; and during the visit, they dined with the commissioner of the navy and the officers of the 70th regiment.

A severe shock of an earthquake, accompanied with an explosion as loud as that of a cannon, was felt at the village of St. Andrews in Lower Canada, on Sunday the 15th ult.

OFFICIAL PATRONAGE. COMMUNICATED.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Republican, of the 7th inst. under the signature of "Titus," has undertaken to censure the practice of so generally appointing military men to office; a custom, he thinks, more honored in the breach than in the observance—and gravely accuses the national executive of countenancing a "military monopoly of the civil stations of honor and profit." I think I perceive in this charge, a sort of cant that is every day becoming more common with a certain description of gentry, who would fain make us believe that their bowels yearn at the horrors of war, and that they are visited with a wonderful share of philanthropy, which nothing can satisfy but the establishment of *peace societies*: such members of a republic might best be the era of a millenium, but are illly adapted for the theatre of action which the nineteenth century presents. That the executive has made some recent appointments to civil offices, from amongst the meritorious officers who were attached to the army since and during the late war, is certain; but then we believe, on reference to the official list of officers and agents, a majority of private citizens (and amongst them many militia officers, that never served in the regular army, which Titus seems ignorant of,) will be found to have had civil appointments conferred on them since the termination of the war: however, this can be accurately ascertained by reference to the Red book. But I ask, is there nothing due from the country for labour and peril during actual war or military service?—Will any one pretend to say that the citizen, attended by every luxury and convenience, performs any thing like the service of the soldier, at such a time? It is true, you may say, the soldier is paid for this exertion by the citizen, and so the obligation is discharged, which the former voluntarily entered into. Now this is but a sorry recompense, considering the privations a soldier is subject to, and the sacrifices he must necessarily make to protect the citizen in the enjoyments of repose and affluence, and which he is bound in honor and patriotism to undergo at the risk of his existence.

"Titus" affects to believe the militia officers have an equal claim on the patronage of government; this, in many instances cannot be denied; but have they not been also generally rewarded, either by the state or general government? Do not the honors bestowed on Generals Ripley, Macomb, Harrison, Porter, and many others, contradict the assertion? The fact speaks for itself. An extract from the communication alluded to follows:

"Under the present military infatuation, the most valuable militia officer, is of no consideration, although it is so well known, that during the late war, that some of the most brilliant deeds were achieved by the militia, and that there was scarcely an instance the regular army did any thing great, but when aided by the militia. To this just complaint, may be added, another more humiliating to our citizens in general, that none of them, no matter how long and faithfully, they may have served in the councils of their country, are considered worthy of any civil office of trust and profit, if there be an officer ready to accept it. If our army is necessary, it cannot be prudent to tempt by civil appointments, our best and most experienced officers to resign.

"The secretary of war is a citizen of great intel-

ligence, and has given many evidences that he is under the influence of good motives, and such as give grace, and beauty to republicanism. Unfortunately, he is so young a man, that he appears to yield to the fascination of military glory, even now, when it is only prospective, and therefore as he has done, so do I fear he will continue to do all he can to devote the military department, to a superiority over those departments of government, to which that of the military, for the security of civil privileges, should ever remain subservient.

"The present system, if prosecuted, must in a few years constitute us a *military nation*, and if then we shall be so unfortunate, as to have no external occupation for our army, it may then be employed to conquer ourselves.

"It is more certain than conjecture to say, that because the ranks of the army cannot be increased by law, that nearly all the civil offices are given to favorite officers who involuntarily carry with them, their military spirit and feelings into their civil appointments, and remain in mind and heart a part of the army. Every officer thus transferred to a civil trust makes room for a cadet, who by the bounty of his country receives a military education, and is by profession only a soldier—without having any intimacy with an affection for the placid and humble duties of civil life. By this device, we shall have the army more numerous than is known to the law, and a most conspicuous part of it, paid by the civil offices of profit, and whose inclination, the probability is, will involuntarily side with the government or army, against the will of the nation, should an occasion occur."

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORTS,

according to reports received last week.

The last mails from Boston and Charleston, S.C. report no more new cases of fever.

Two or three persons have died of malignant fever at New York; but no danger is apprehended.

In Baltimore the new fever cases reported average about 10 per day, and one fourth appear to prove fatal.

Savannah, Norfolk and Orleans are reported to be quite healthy.

DIED,

In this city, on the 7th inst. ROBERT BRENT, Esq. late Paymaster-General of the United State's army.

In Upper Canada, on Saturday Aug. 28th, the DUKE of RICHMOND, Governor General of the Canadas.

His death was occasioned, we understand, by *Hydrophobia*. Being afflicted with sore lips, a small dog belonging to his family was permitted to lick them, with the hope that it would afford relief, and the disease was supposed to have been communicated in that way.—*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

POSTSCRIPT—London, dates to the 29th of July, state that cotton had advanced from 2 to 3 pence p. lb. and that 50,000 bags were sold in one day.

From the same source it is reported that Don Onis had been arrested at Valladolid, by the king's order; and that a mutiny had broke out at Cadiz amongst the troops.